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Supplemental Material

Cross-Sectional Associations of Serum Perfluoroalkyl Acids and Thyroid Hormones in U.S. Adults: Variation According to TPOAb and Iodine Status (NHANES 2007-2008)

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(PFOS). PFASs and THs were Ln-transformed in models. % differences = [(IQ Ratio^Beta)-1]*100

Table S2. Sex-specific % differences (and 95% Confidence Intervals) in serum thyroid hormones for an interquartile range increase in serum PFAS levels in US adults. Results are shown for 4 subgroups stratified by Iodine and Thyroid Peroxidase Antibody (TPOAb) status. Significant ($p<0.05$) associations are shown in bold text. Significantly different associations in men and women (p interaction <0.1 for PFAS*sex) are marked with *

Figure S3. Sex-specific % differences in serum thyroid hormone levels for an interquartile ratio increase in Ln serum PFAS concentrations in US adults (NHANES 2007-2008). Results are stratified by Thyroid Peroxidase Antibody (TPOAb) status (Normal: <9, High: ≥9 IU/mL serum) and iodine status (Normal ≥100, Low: <100 μg/L urine). Results are shown for 4 groups: T0I0: Normal TPOAb, normal iodine (n=586 men / 426 women); T0I1: Low Iodine only (n=188 men / 212 women); T1I0: High TPOAb only (n=32 men / 55 women); T1I1: High TPOAb and Low Iodine (n=7 men / 19 women). Error bars represent the 95% confidence intervals. Models are adjusteda for age, race, log serum cotinine, sex, parity, pregnancy and menopause status. Interquartile ratios: 3.2 (PFHxS), 2.1 (PFNA), 2.1 (PFOA), 2.5 (PFOS). PFASs and THs were Ln-transformed in models. % differences = [(IQ Ratio^Beta)-1]*100. *Significantly different associations in men and women (p interaction <0.1 for PFAS*sex)

Table S3. Comparison of T1I1 results with all participants (n=26) and with one influential T1I1 participant excluded (n=25). Percent differences and 95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) in serum thyroid hormone levels for each interquartile ratio (IQ Ratio) increase in serum PFAS concentrations in US adults with both high TPOAb and low iodine